Saturday with a paralytic fit. His condition, up to the time of writing, is very doubtful, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Collision and Loss of a Schooner on the Lake.

Oswego, Monday, May 10, 1858.

The schooner Acadian, bound from Bayfield to Oswego with wheat, came into collision yesterday morning with the schooner Lucy J. Latham, off Big Sodus, and sunk immediately afterward. The crow were taken on board the L.J. Latham and brought into this port.

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 10, 1858.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 894; Reading Railroad, 24; Morris Canal, 454; Long Island Railroad, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 421.

THE ANNIVERSARIES. NEW-YORK LADIES' HOME MISSIONARY

SOCIETY. A few years ago a noble band of women, moved to pity by the utter social and spiritual debasement of he desizens of the Five Points, invaded that terra incognita of missionary enterprise, and intrenching themselves in the old Brewery, turned that citadel of crime and squalid iniquity into a home for the reclamation of the tender offspring of criminal and vicious parents. From that time to this they have labored assiduously in this fruitful field, with what success let the hundreds of happy children scattered all over the land, as well as hundreds of once wretched and degraded, but now regenerated families, testify. This philanthropic Society celebrated its fourteenth anxiversary last evening, in the large hall of the Ceoper Institute, fitly inaugurating that noble temple of science and art, with the sweet sengs of little children. About 2,500 persons were present, and there would have been more if the hall had been capable of accommodating them. Upon the platform at the upper end of the hall sat 250 children of the Home, neatly clad little boys and girls, arousing the liveliest sympathies of the audience, yet locking as happy and rosy as though they had never known the want of a father's care, a mother's love. On each side of them were seated prominent promoters of charitable and philanthropic enterprises. We observed among them the Rev. Heman Bangs, Francis Hall, the Rev. Messrs Carlton, Holdich, Harris, Dowling, Durbin, Nichols, Milbure, Crooks, Kennedy, Hicox, and many others.

Peter Coopen, esq., presided. On taking his seat he was received in the warmest manner by the audience. He arose, and bowing his acknowledgments send:

For this honor, gentlemen and ladies, please accept

ence. He arose, and bowing his acknowledgments said:

For this honor, gentlemen and ladies, pleased accept my tranks. This first meeting in this hall—a hall that is to be known hereafter as the Hall of "Union"—is an event that I, with many others in this community, have anticipated with more than ordinary interest. It is an event by which the second apartment in this building is now brought into practical operation. It is intended that this building, with all its rents and revenues of every name and nature, will, in the course of the coming Fall, be dedicated to the advancement of science in its application to the various useful purposes of life. It is, my friends, to the application of science to the laws of life that we must look for all future improvement in the condition of mankind. Science, my friends, is a development of the laws and methods of Deity—laws so wise and good as never to require to be altered, amended or revoked. They, like their Author, will remain the same, without variableness or shadow of turning. It is the power to know and understand these laws that elevates man above the level of the brute. It is, my friends, upon a right and the state of these laws that the same that the same is the same is the same that the same is the and understand these laws that elevates man above the level of the brute. It is, my friends, upon a right and wise application of these laws that we must rely for a present salvation from all the possible evils to which infinite wisdom has seen it best to subject us, in order to perfect a nature capable of an endless expansion in knowledge and power over the material universe. To accomplish this, infinite goodness has seen it best to let us feel a sensation of hunger and thirst in order that we may enjoy the pleasure of eating and drinking, thus making every enjoyment of hife grow out of want, where ample means are provided for the gratification of those wants. Science, my friends, is the key to unlock the mysteries and treasures of nature, to unveil its beauties and its blessings, and thus to vindicate the ways of God and to reconcile man to his Maker by showing a great and glorious purpose shining through all the wonders of almighty power.

The spacious firmament on high, With all the blue, ethereal sky, And spangled heavens, a shining frame, Their great original proclaim."

Yes:

"The unwearied sun from day to day
Doth his Creator's power display,
And publishes to ev'ry land
The works of an alongity hand."

Lt is the proper business of science to deal with and

demonstrate facts, and especially the great fact that the righteous or right-doers are recompensed in the earth, and much more the wicked and the sinner. This, my friends, is the greatest and most important application of science that ever has been or ever can be used for the elevation of man. It is the most important because it takes hold of our moral and physical nature, offering to both encouragement and warning. Science, my friends science will teach our children that the path of the just grows brighter and brighter to the perfect day; that wisdoms ways are ways of pleasantness, and that all her paths are peace. This science, when properly cultivated and taught to our children, cannot fail to let them know that they are placed by their Maker in the great garden are placed by their Maker in the great garden of the world to keep it, to subdue it, and to work out a great and glorious destiny. This science will teach our children that our Heavenly Father has given to each a talent, or portion of an in-heritance, that each may bury in the earth, or Father has given to each a talent, or portion of an inheritance, that each may bury in the earth, or squancer his portion with rioting and drunkenness, and like the prodigal of old bring himself to want for the very husks that the swine feed upon. This very wretchedness, growing out of violated laws and wasted blessings, was designed to awaken the slumbering and degraded faculties of man to a realizing sense of his true nature and condition; to show him that he is not afflicted willingly, but of necessity for his profit, to fill him with his own ways, to make him sick of his sins, and willing to return to his Father, where there is bread enough and to spare, where giving will not impoverish nor withholding enrich. Every child within the sound of my voice will agree with me, that there is in reslity more true agree with me, that there is in reslity more true pleasure to be found by being kind, loving and affectionate to bis parents and playmates, than can be found in quarreling, fighting and tormenting each other. The poet spoke to the best feelings of our nature when he said:

"Know, then, this truth-enough for man to know-Virtue alone is happiness below; The only point where human biles stands still, And tastes the good without a fall to ill; Where only virtue sure reward receives. Alike in what it takes and what it gives."

Science, my friends, will show our children that the way to obtain pleasure and prosperity through life, is the way of industry, the way of henesty, the way of economy, and especially of temperance in all things. When science shall have rent the vail of our ignorance, so as to let us know the truth and be made free by it—free to look into the perfect law, where all the elements and essences of a universe are working in harmony and accordance with an Almighty will, to organize, to individualize and immortalize minds formed to receive a knowledge of a universe into each, without diminishing the store for every other individual. Thus, when the science of correct morals, which is the rule or science of Christianity, shall have brought life and immortality to light in the intellectual heart of mankind, there we shall begin to know and understand something of the true dignity and responsibility of being a mar. Then we shall know of a truth that "man is but little lower than an angel." If, my friends, this building shall in any way contribute to spread the knowledge of the truth, and lighten the load of human serrows, then will I be amply compensated for all the toil and labor that I have expended to bring it to its present condition.

M. Cooper sat down amid prolonged applause. cierce, my friends, will show our children that

present condition.

Mr. Cooper sat down amid prolonged applause.

The little ones arose, and under the leadership of
Mr. Van Meter, the worthy miscionary of the Homs,
sang la song of greeting. "We come with songs to
greet you," and a hymn, "Oh, praise the Lord,"
very creditably.

The Rev. W. H. Milliums offered a prayer, in

which he invoked most fervent blessings upon the Heme, and also upon the great scientific institution for the people, and its noble founder. "The Lord is my Shepherd" was then chanted by the children,

Mr. James Marris read the annual report, of which we present the following abstract:

We present the following abstract:

It is with no ordinary feelings that we present our report upon this, our fourteenth anniversary. That Divine guidance which we have loved to recognize ever aime our interest was first awakened for a part of the city apparently forsaken by God, as well as given up by man, has been still more clearly visible in the course of the past year. While other benevolent institutions have been crippled and paralyzed by pecuniary difficulties, we have not been obliged to asspend our efforts or currail our charities. Like our Divine Master, we have been able to give food as well as instituction to the multilide. Presching from the Chapel has been accompanied by bread from the Mission-House, and our motto at the Five Points is still, as at the beginning. "The greater the destination, the more imperative the chaim.

Our Missionary and his assistants have explored garrets and collars, the mere description of which would sieken those not inured to such receive, and behelf badily and mental misery which it has been his privilege to relieve and sometimes entirely to remove. He has given work to the industrious whenever it could be produced, as well as food to the hungry: for it has never been the

design of the Mission to encourage idleness or to foster pauper ism. It has been a year, too, of great spiritual revival. God, who has been so merciful to other parts of the city, has graciously bleased the Missions under our care, and lips accustomed to blasheme now speak the praises of the Lord. Some who came to accoff were tamed under the power of the Word and, perhaps for the first time in their lives, listened to it with reverence and awa. At the Corlier's Hook Mission 388 children have attended the shoot during the part year, to whom, with their families, 35 pairs of shoes, 25 quilts, and 1,240 pieces of wearing apparel have beautiful to the constant of the part year, to whom, with their families, 35 pairs of shoes, 25 quilts, and 1,240 pieces of wearing spiner have been distributed. As large an audience as the Seventa Ward School-House would hold has been gathered together for Divine service on the Sabbath, and occasionally through the week; and our missionary has faithfully visited and labored with his charge, with encouraging results.

Of our most important mission at the Five Points we prefer giving the report in the missionary's own words.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERI-The Thirtieth Anniversary meeting of the above So

ciety was held last night, at the Church of the Puritans. Mr. WM. A. BOOTH, the President, was in the chair, and the church was well filled with the friends of the

Society. The exercises were commenced by a volun-

tary upon the organ, prayer by the Rev. Dr. FERRIS

tary upon the organ, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ferrus, and the singing of a hymn. The Rev. I. P. Warren then read an abstract from the Annual Report.

This Society now celebrates its thritteth anniversary. In the foreign field it has at present fifteen stations, which are engaged to a greater or less extent in efforts for the spiritual good of seamen, beside four or five others which they hope to occupy as soon as their means will permit. These are not places of mere local effort, confined to the Bethel and the Sailor's Home, but cevters of influence extending far around to the seamen in port, to visitors who resort thither, to the fishing and whaling fleets of the neighboring waters, to the maritime population of the cuties and coasts, and incidentally to people of almost every class and nation who are borne on the current of trade, or travel within their reach.

housands have thus been made sober and temperate

millions of dollars of their hard-earned wages have been saved from the land sharks, and hundreds of

souls been hopefully brought to Christ.

In this country the Society grants aid to Bethel operations in several of our scapports, and has recoatly taken measures for increased effort in beha for the potts of the South where more than 150,000, principally Northern scarces, annually resort. From these stations, and from nearly all the local Bethels and Societies upon our whole coast, has come to us most

The receipts of the Society, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrasements of the year, have been greater than in any other year of its history save

one. Their amount was \$25,230,20, exceeding those of the last year \$2,423.85. The whole amount expended in the seamen's cause in this country is about \$100,000 per annum.

After the reading of the abstract, it was voted that

After the reading of the abstract, it was voted that the Report should be published.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the audience the Rev. P. Bottoffon, Secretary of the Western Seamen's Friend Society, who spoke of the vast extent of lake shore, canals and navigable waters of the West, and consequently of the numerous sailors and bostman in that section of our land. He spoke of the good effects of the effects of this Society, of the numbers of children gathered into the Sabbath-schools, and of sailors converted and brought to Christ. The old idea that it was almost impossible for the sailor to be saved, except in very rare instances, was now exploded.

except in very rare instances, was now exploded. These men who go down upon the great deep are exposed to dangers from the tempest and the gaie; but

far greater is the danger to them on the shore, from landsharks worse than those at sea, and from all kinds of temptation which surround them the moment they come on shore. He asked if nothing should be done

or the sailor! Yes, something must be done to save bim from the storms of eternity. Christians must pray or them. He believed that the millennium would not

be ushered in till the sailor was brought in.

Mr. Booth then introduced the Rev. Mr. Hanks.
Secretary of the Massachusetts Seamen's Friend Society, who had in his hand a Bible and a daguerreotype which were found in the chest of a boy who was ship-

y the mother:

"A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing.
The love that would retain the one
Most to the other ching
Remember, it no common toy—
A mether's gift-remember, boy.

He urged the recessity of providing the Bible for

very sailor boy.

After the einging of a bymn, the Chairman said

After the singing of a symm, the CHAIRANA sail they were always pleased to hear from the sailor himself, and called upon Capt. Blunt, who said he had been a sailor all his life. His first recollections were of his mother watching and praying for the safe return of his father, who was a sailor. At the age of 14, his father having died, he went to sea under the pro-ection of a brother. He himself was taken sick all the sail followed the sail that there is the sail followed the sail.

however, still followed the sea. He had three times been shipwrecked and twice cast away. In 1832, when he was a captain, the vessel in which he was was struck by a cake of ice, which stove in her bows:

was struck by a case of ice, which shows have both they took to an open boat, and for forty eight hours they were heaten about till they nearly gave up all hope. Finally they spied a light, which proved to be a small schoorer from "way down East." He immediately hailed the schooner, and told them he was

for the sailor !

by the mother:

wrecked and wanted to come aboard. The rep'y was, "Oh, Cape Canso is only 150 miles; I guess you'll fetch." However, they were taken on board, and soon found the "skipper," who treated them very kindly. He gave an amusing description of the fare on board, which consisted of "stu'nssil tea," black bread, herring and potatoes, with a spoorfull of molasees as a luxury. He related several other instances, in order to show the hardships to which sailors were exposed.

The Rev. W. H. Millaums was then introduced, who said that the early influence of our mercantile marine upon peaceful heathen islands, who thus received the vices that festered in our cities, was deleterious and almest destructive. If it was different now, it was because of the establishment of such societies as this, which have defended the temporal interests of the sailor while also taking care of his spiritusi welfare; that they may go forth now feeling thest, though they sink to death and lie upon coral reefs, they may rely upon a God who will watch over and take care of their souls. These sallors go forth to all nations, either to spread vice and wickedness or eleas a ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Supplied with Bibles as they are by this Society, do they not go out carrying the good seed with them? With all their generosity and warmth of character concentrated and directed in the right way, was not the a practical Christianity and a practical benevolence which befriended him and put into his hands the means of doing so much good? Let us use the sailor as a missionary, and, in order to use him, let him be provided for and cared for. He thought this Society deserving of our warmest sympathy and our hearty cooperation. The exercises were then closed by the singing of the "Mariners' Hymn," and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Wyckoff.

After the benediction, the members of the Society The new school building has been completed and paid for at an expense of \$8,257.

The increased accommodations thus furnished have added much to the order and efficiency of the school, the dispatch of business in the office, and the countoft and convenience of the missionary and his family.

Eight hundred children have been taught during the year, with an average attendance of two hundred and forty scholars, and giving constant employment to six competent teachers.

These children are all clottled by the Mission. To them and their parents, together with other destitute persons, have been distributed 15,050 garments, 794 pairs of shoes, 694 hats, 464 quills, and 255 other articles of bedding.

One hundred and sixty two children and 155 and is have been placed in good homes. Most cheering accounts from time to time have been received from them, and from others previously sent away. Many of them have been converted, and are now members of the Church of God.

The past Winter has been one of unparalleled suffering among the poor at the Five Points. Want of work has cused multitudes to ask for hread who have been begied before. The liberality of our fireuch has enabled the missionary to distribute food for their relief to the value of \$125. The means thus placed at his disposal has preserved many a worthy family from starvation or the Alme-House.

The chaveled sufferings of the people have been overruled for

The physical sufferings of the people have been overruled for good. God has poured out his spirit, and our altar has been througed, night after night, with persons inquiring what they must do to be saved. Seventy-fice persons have professed to be converted, of whom sixty-four have been admitted on probation into the Church. Of the latter, most appear to be doing well, and give promise of perseverence in piety, if not of usefulness to the Church. Dr. Wyckoff.

After the benediction, the members of the Society remained to elect Trustees for the ensuing year. They passed a resolution thanking the choir of the church and the speakers who had addressed the meet-

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

converted, of whom sixty-four have been admitted on probation into the Church. Of the latter, most appear to be doing well, and give promise of perseverence in piety, if not of usefulness to the Church.

The subjects of the work were not ordinarily from among the ignorant and vicious; but were persons of some religious training, who had been dragged down to the Five Points by their poverty or degraded by intoxicating drinks. Most of them are heads of families. Among them are natives of England, Souland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France, and America. There were bowed at the same slar, sailors and roblers, merchanics and laborers, the chorated and illiterate, persons who had once meved among the reinced and wealthy, and those who had always been contined to the lowest walks of life.

Have we not reason to bless the name of Him who has enabled your Society, through the power of Christian love, to perform so streat a work. I flandows dark and terrible hover over the Old Brewery of the past, there is "light, and gladness, and joy" proceeding from the building that stands upon its site. There calldren are trained to industry and nestness, as well as taught the way of the Lord; his word, faithfully preached, is winned with power; the prodigal son is met in the realm of the enemy, and carried back to his Father's house, and some have been received under its roof who died praising God, who had furnished them an elementing for the sin stained soul.

While we have been most kindly remembered by friends at a distance. Offerings accompanied by their benedictions have come to us and we have been nestered and encouraged by them.

Through the past year we have had to lament the death of Mrs. Dutcher, an efficient manager and warm friend death of Mrs. Dutcher, an efficient manager and warm friend of our Society. She left her work below in the full assurance of rest and praise above.

In conclusion, we are encouraged to go on bravely and confidently in a path which every year opens up more clearly and widely before us, while we w The eixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening in the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth avenue (St Paul's), dedicated last Sabbath. The spacious edifice was more than haif filled. Mr. B. F. Manierre presided.

Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth avenue (St. Paul's), dedicated last Sabbath. The apacious edifice was more than haif filled. Mr. B. F. Manteria presided.

After the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Gillette, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Macatler, and a hymn by the congregation and a fine choir,

Mr. Manteria read some extracts from the annual report. No lectures have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been greached, at which collections have been taken up to the amount of nearly \$300. The library now amounts 0,333 volumes, and a free library of reference for the Bible student is soon to be realized. There are now on the register 951 members. The Association has felt the crisis acvertly, atill a debt of \$2.200 has been paid off, and the current expenses have been reduced to \$2.200, a reduction of sixty per cent on the previous year. So far as known, there has been but one death in the membership of the Association. The Association has a register of about 59 boarding places, many of which are kept by pious families, and for all of which he Association can worch. The monthly meetings are well attended, and three prayer-meetings a week are kept up. Last Hall 100,000 copies of a tract to one of the 150,000 young men of the city were circulated below Chambers street. It largely increased the membership of the Association, and probably gave the first impulse to the great awakening. The Association in February opened Union Prayer-Meetings; the expense, \$1,200, has been defrayed by the Committee which had the matter in charge. The report concludes with a homily on the strength of Christian Cumina, and the waller in charge. The report concludes with a homily on the strength of Christian Cumina, and the wall of the proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed pro class and nation who are borze on the current of trade, or travel within their reach.

These stations are at St. John, in New-Brunswick in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, on the coasts of the Baltic; at Havre and Marseilles, in France; at Aspinwall, Panama, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso, on the South American coasts; at Honolulu, Lahsina, and Hilo, in the Sandwich Islands; in Micronesia; at Hong Kong, in China, and at Smyrna, in Asia Minor. The details of the work at these stations are full of interest. Bibles and tracts are distributed to the destitute: sick and dying seamen in the hospitals are visited with the consolations of the Gospel, and the Word of God is preached in bethels and on shipboard, and through every form of influence the sailor is sought to be reclaimed from evil, and saved. Many thousands have thus been made sober and temperate,

invitation from many clergymen, and other distinguished persers, of your city, which was manualed to me by Mr. Hoyk, an officer of your Association.

I ber you, and all my friends, to be assured that I am deeply
impressed with the colligations imposed, by the wishes expressed
in this occasion, by persons so cominent in the Church and in
society, and that I would readily yield to their request, if I could
considered in the persons of the property of the considered in your consistently with my public duties. Cases of the greatest
importance are, almost daily, taken up and argued in Court, and
then considered in conference by the Judges. These cases include
some of my own decisions on the circuit, at the examination of
which my preserve is necessary.

Ever since I heard of the Young Men's Christian Association in
your city, that effet the greatest solicitude for its success. No
organization was ever formed more entitled to the prayers of
every Christian man and woman. Our young men constitute, for
sond or evil, the most powerful-element of society. Full of visor
and hope, they engage in their pursuits more heartily than persons of majure age, and not unific quently overcome discouragemonts and difficulties more certainly than at any other period of
life. An aggregation of minds so constituted, under they discourage
of a religious conviction, will exert a greater influence on society
then any other combination. An increase of numbers gives an
increase of confidence and an assurance of triumph.

My young friends of New York, who have united under the
Christian barret I trust, will be faithful to that banner. They
have engaged to decoper themselves and to overcome the world.

The first is the greatest victory humanity can achieve, the stations, and from nearly all the local Bethels and Sccieties upon our whole coast, has come to us most gratifying intelligence of the special presence of God's Spirit and the conversion of souls. It may be questioned whether any class of persons have, in proportion to their numbers, shared more largely in the blessings of the great Revival than our seamen.

In the Sailor's Home of this city 2,257 seamen have been received during the year, and found a safe retreat from the destroyer of souls. Of this number 172 were shipwrecked and destitute men, to whom board and clothing were given in charity. The whole number of bearders in the institution from the first has been 52,333.

The receipts of the Society, not with standing the

where of the lens that the control than earth; and the time will came when the earth shall rect to and fro as a drunkard, and pass away forever.

The present religious movement is unlike any that have preceded it. In its commencement and progress, it seems to be connected less with the ordinary instrumentalities of the Gospel, and to depend more directly on the operations of the Holy Spritt. On the land and on the sea, extraordinary conversions have been structured with little or no human agency.

The rapid progress of corruption and all manner of wigh-direct throughout our country, of late vears, cannot have excaped the observation of any one. The violation of trusts, the depredations upon property and life, the distreard of law. It call and rational the rapid decienation of private and grable morats, all portended the roin of our country and Government. Alarming indications were seen by the observant and seeing left, and not a few of the most intelligent and experienced of our chinens began to entertial serious doubts as to the permanenter of government. No one doubted that a radical reform in our moral action was essential to it mainter ance. But in this sreat Christian movement they see the famil of Providence, which has so often interposed to guide our dectiny. In the early struggles of our revolutionary fathers it was a loud by day and a pillar of fire by night to direct them. Trusting in Providence, which has so often interposed to guide our dectiny. In the early struggles of our revolutionary fathers it was a loud by day and a pillar of fire by night to direct them. Trusting in Providence, which has so often interposed to make forgotten that a Christian morality is the only basis of radional holy, with a strong arm and a strong faith.

We have now to encounter a different fee, but a more danger-one of individual. Let any one throw of the restaints of moral principle and indigig in the seductive appetities of a deprayed nature, he will soon suck into infany and rum. A nation is but an agreement of the pr

ably connected with our cuty. And this is the only way of early.

An account of the daily prayer meetings held in your great city, attended by thousands of all classes in society. In a freen becampied and circulated by your press throughout the entire West, and it has condinced to awaken a religious feeling and edort next he force witnessed, to the same extent, in that country.

I trust, my woring friends, that your efforts will be continued, and that you will be come living spities, known and read of all new. The good you do may not, these describes a feely known in time, but in the day of elemity it will be made manifest. And how seen that elemity shall be out. I pray God to have you in its but y keep by and that he will make you a great bissaing to the present and future generations.

Affectionately and truly yours

Affectionately and truly yours

JOHN McLEAN.

Mr. Blass, F. Massians, President Young Meu's Caristian Association.

The Rey, Rivers W. Creaner writted to extend the

The Rev. Rives W. Clarke wished to extend the The Rev. Reft. W. Clarke wished to extend the decication of the Church to the duties of men as well as the worship of God. Every new church was a new gate to Heaven. He liked the Young Men's Christian Association. Had the young man who saked Christ what he should do to be saved decided to follow Christ, what an illustration of the power of religion this would have been! When he heard of so large a membership of the New York Young Men's Association, he wished that he had seen them all before him. Just as hars

Association brought out the individual efforts of its members, just so far was it successful. For most Christian work was done by individuals. Look at St. Paul! How the man lived, now more than ever before. In Luther all Protestantism was wrought out in one soul. He liked to think of Luther before the Diet at Wurms. He saw in him as much as forty societies at least, as the soldiers used to say when Napoleon went by: "There goes a thousand men." Our age was marked as an age of moral power. Our battles were battles of opinion. Were our young men trained rightly, they would exercise a strong influence in these moral contests. The nations which had most advantages were least permanent. China had outlived the Hebrew nation and the freedom of the Greeks. He had embarked in this Republic, dear to every young man: and he hoped that this Association would be a strong power for its perpetuation. He believed that the undeveloped power of the church was greater than the developed power. He thought that the revival was due to the religious information so long disseminated in the nation, the seed had been sown for years, and was now whitening for the harvest. The influence of this Association on young men was its most interesting feature—young men who came into the city without the comforts of a home. When he himself was a boy, but lo years old, he came to the city. Bis father cautioned him against going to the theaer, and he assured him that he would not go. But his second night in New-York was spent in the Park Theater. Soon after somebody invited bim to go to church, and there Joel Parker preached to him a sermon which, with his subsequent exertions in his behalf, reclaimed him entirely. This association was such a church as we expected to have in Heaven. Women were invited to take an interest in it, although it was a Young Men's Association. He knew no reason for their exclusion, except, perhaps, that which he had given to a man who asked him why all the angels who came down on earth were men. He told him that he suppose Association brought out the individual efforts of its

dress, but he excused himself, and, after a vote of thanks to the trustees of the church, a hymn, and the benediction from the Rev. E. L. Pressuss, the con-

The Anniversary celebration of this institution was held on Monday afternoon, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets. The Rev. Mr. Hupson presided. The services were opened by singing a hymr, after which Mr. Hudson read a chapter from the Epistie of Paul to the Corinthians, and delivered a prayer. The report of the Superin tendent was then read. It opened with an account of

chapter from the Prayer. The report of the Superin tendent was then read. It opened with an account of the great alterations and improvements that have been made in the Five Points since the establishment of the Mission in 1849, and gave the general outlines of the plan of the Mission. Since the last anniversary 300 meetings have been held. There are 30 members and eight ministers. Two missionaries are employed, with salaries of \$500 each. Owing to various circumstances there is a deficit of about \$200 in the treasury. The Rev. P. Strikker, pastor of the church, delivered an address. His theme was that there is mercy for the poorest as well as the highest. He called upon ministers of the Gospel to use more exertion in the endeavor to convert the poor. The greater the work and the more difficult it is of accomplishment, the more necessary it is to go at it promptly and energetically. As God has prospered us, he said, let us give to and assist those good men who have devoted themselves to this noble work.

He was followed by the Rev. C. KENNEDY, the youthful preacher of whom we gave a description last week. He spoke very earnestly on the subject of charity. The greatest proof we have of the reign of Jesus is that the Gospel is preached to the poor and needy. Nothing but the Gospel can accomplish the work of purifying this city. He exhorted all to assist in the undertaking, and the glorious effects would soon be seen.

A hymn was then sung by a gentleman in the congregation, after which the Rev. J. Q. Adems made some remarks on the design of the Mission, and the objects that impelled ministers to enter upon the work it connection with it. Among the good results already attained by the institution is the attention that has been drawn to the social and moral condition of the inhabitants of the Five Points. The children, formerly left in neglect to grow up in an and vice, are now being educated in plety and led into ways of merly left in neglect to grow up in sin and vice, as now being educated in plety and led into ways of

virtue and morality.

Mr. STITKER called attention to the fact that there was a daily prayer meeting held in the church from 12 to 1 o'clock, and the meeting adjourned after taking up a collection and singing a hymr

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary was celebrated last evering at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in the presence a numerous audience. The exercises consisted

dectrine. On the contrary it was strong. It was true that the greatest conquests of Protestantism were with-in its first twenty years. But soon after it had sought in its first twenty years. But some are it in a sought to find a spot where it could build up its institution uninterrupted, and the result was that its active labor had been found to be concentrated here. One of it great successes was freeing the Scriptures. Luthe was the impersonation of spiritual freedom. It was Protestant ministers who came forward and prevente infidelity from becoming the godfather of science Astronomy and geology had been each regarded b initidelity as sustaining it in its positions; but those sciences had been snatched from it and became the sustainers of Religion. Protestantism had a rock of sustainers of Religion. Protestantism had a rock of dectrice too. Its divisions into sects had been regarded as an element of weakness: but if it were admitted that Protestantism was in the course of development, this very division was a sign of strength. Protestantism was not sectarianism, though it might be compared of sects. The unity of Protestantism being based upon the Bible, which was known, and not upon the Church, which was ever changing it only could be the basis of the permanent religious structure.

structure.

WILLIAM L. PAGE of Sangerfield, N. Y., delivered the third address. The theme was, "Our Ideas of Heaven." To obtain a just and perfect knowledge. Heaven. To obtain a just and perfect knowledge of anything, the speaker said, one must experience it; and so must it be with the estimation of the future, though the Bible had revealed to us the fact of its splenders. If the intellectual man were continued in existence, the efforts of reason, too, must ever continue in the future, for logic was not of this earth alone, but the future. The mind would ever be grasping for higher truths.

in the future. The mind would ever be grasping for higher truths.

The meat address was delivered by Mr. William F. V. Bartleit of Brooklyn. The subject was, "Thy Kingdom Come," and the idea menicated was that the life of created intelligence was necessarily one of probation.

Edwin L. Clark of New-York, discoursed upon "The Last Things. He contended that a Christian civilization was necessary to the permanency of political iretitutions. If Constiantly incorporated philosophy within itself, then it was possessed of the power to extend itself. It had established the inherent digitity of inalienable rights of man and had got their principles recognized in the current philosophies.

Mr. Groege M. Vanderlif of New-York spoke on "Asphations." He "alluded to the purpose which all men entertained with reference to the future, and trough the ideas with reference to the future, and trough the ideas with reference to the future, and trough the ideas with reference to the purpose was sontained view fife wholly aimless. Their aspiration, paradonical as it may seem, was to become a servant—a minister of Jesus Christ. This was the unselficial fife—the renunciation of self for the good of men. In their position they would be been with dangers. They would be tempted of Satan for his works were such as fave to them the world's honor and profit. Solid reputation was not to be despised, for fame was not to be each of them, "Shall we fulful our duties!" One thing was certain: whatever they might lose, if they were faithful they should have character; they should go with these who had gone before and allied themselves with angels. They therefore asked no sympathy for abandoning the world's honors.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ricco, at the conclusion of which the anchence was dismissed with the benediction.

The tollowing are the members of the class:

W. W. Asma, J. E. Bake, W. F. V. Bartleit, E. W. Brown, Lasysett Bondell, F. W. Case, E. L. Gark, J. M. Chymer, G. A. Diskerman, L. M. Derman, D

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Man-agers of the American and Foreign Bible Society wa-bein on Thursday afternoon, May 0, at the Bible

House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, the Rev. B. T. WKISH, D. D., President of the Society, in the

After the usual preliminary services, a large amount of correspondence was presented, among which we noticed one or two letters from the Rev. John G. Onchen, the indefatigable and successful Missionary in Germany, who has charge of the German Colporteur Mission cornected with this Society. In one of these letters, which was read to the meeting, Mr. Onchen states the pleasing fact that, during the year just clessed, 42,573 copies of God's Word has been put into circulation in total country through this Society's Colporteurs; making the whole number circulated since INS not less than 588,941 copies, and that the demand is increasing. Many conversions in that field are reported by him, but the work is retarded greatly for want of sufficient means to prosecute it vigorously. Several appropriations of Scriptures were made, among which were 100 Bibles and 300 Test meets to the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, for gratuitous distribution in the West.

From the statistics presented at this meeting by the Depository Agert, between one and two millions of copies of God's revealed Word have been circulated since the organization of this Society in 1888, and nearly 3,000 conversions and baptisms reported through Colporteur labor for the last two and a half years.

The receipts of the Society have been as large as After the usual preliminary services, a large amoun

The receipts of the Society have been as large accould have been expected under the circumstances, considering the monetary embarrassments of the

Country.

The twenty-first anniversary is to be held in Philadelphia on the 13th of the present month.

ITALIAN OPERA AT BURTON'S. RONCONL

For reasons not necessary to analyze, the Italian Comic Opera has never been popular in this country. Our people, who exhibit at present a distaste amounting almost to dislike for spoken tragedy in its severest form, without the interjection of comedy, have—by what seems an illogical contrariety-an admiration for serious or tragic opera of the Italian school, Accordingly, to call together an audience of full remunerating size to hear an Italian comic opera is almost an impossibility, such is the indifference for that school of art.
Only the reputation of Signor Ronconi attracted the
moderately good house of last night. If not great as to numbers, it was instinctively ready to enjoy the

actor, being composed largely of connoisseurs.

To judge properly of an Italian actor representing an Italian character of real life, we should for the nonce make Italians of ourselves. We must take into cousideration the superior vivacity of the people-their rapid face play-their numerous gesticulations-their southern vehemenence. If added to this the eccentricities of the person portrayed highten these traits, we must all the more remember that southern fire is not northern philegm. This is a general rule for safe criticism. But the powers of the actor may be so great as to cause the spectator to forget latitude and longitude, temperament and nationality, in the intense vividness and truthfulness of his portraitures. We know nothing here o the Quack Doctor ambulant as he flourishes, and above all as he flourished in Europe. The great Baron Spolasco has (or had) an office, and his rig and turnout were simply anti-genuine and out of place. But in Europe, where the peasantry of certain countries of the countries of the posterior of tries believe in any nonsence- and the greater the nonsense the more intense the belief, as a matter of course the Quack Doctor is an enormous fact. His wagon or gig, and his horse or donkey, his liveried assistant his big drum and trumpet; his pitch plasters, toothtweezers, love-potions, and miracle-mongerings, are all displayed in the open air. In some of the "old women's" remedies he has, unquestionably, skill, which the simple logic of his customers applies to all his professions and pretensions.

To say that Signor Ronconi was in every detail the head of that school of quack-doctors on the stage, is saying very little. The supreme merit of his action was that he caused the spectator to overlook the spe ciaity of the character in the splendid histrionic re-sources the comic universalism he exhibited at every ture. His costume was sufficiently charlatanish bu not over-pronounced. His representation vulgar, but not impertinently so; bis triumpbant aside chucklings over his success; his facial discharges of fun, in which every muscle was harmonious I alian jocularity—are all studies. His voice is worn and hard, and yet, by a numerous audience. The exercises consisted of brief discourses by members of the graduating class music furnished by the organist and choir of the clurch and an address to the class.

After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Whitting, of Portsmouth, N. H., Mr. W. W. Adams, of Chicago, delivered a discourse on "Philosophy in the pulpht." He urged that philosophy was a necessity to every man. And this should extend to other spheres than the external, and should take into view morals and religion; and the attempt to grasp all truth, however great the task, should be made. The tendency of men was to concern their action to their belief, and the office of the Christian minister was to secure the conformity of men to the high Christian standard.

"The weakness of Protestantism," was the theme of the second discourse by Enward P. Powell of Clinton, N. Y. The speaker took exception to the statement of a writer in The Westmander Review that Protestantism was weak both in material force and dectrine. On the contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong. It was true to be contrary it was strong the contrary in the f dy he is the Edmund Kean among his countrymen the lyrical tragedy. The mobility of the face is simply intensified; the quality of the electrical man simply altered; and the smile becomes the toar. By the sam rule all the most passionate dramatic writers in plays or out of them are the wittlest.

We have not space to devote to the excellent performances of Madame La Grange and Mr. Tiberiniestablished favorites. Their duets and solos were en coted. The orchestra and chorus need polishing to make them worthy of opera, which, as fluent, beau tiful comic music, is of the first order. Such being th case, we marvel at the impertinence-to speak mildl -which introduced a polkaish fitale at the close, to exhibit the brillient execution of Madame de La Grange. It nearly killed the last act. Donizetti, who knew how to compose dramatically-and one of the handful who ever knew-jumps to his conclusion with a short, bustling finale. But this piece introduced leaves all the actors standing like fools till it is done and, moreover, it is snapped off suddenly, without the chorus. Nething could be stupider and flatter.

LECTURE ON THE INDIANS OF CALL FORNIA.

The Rev. R. B. Stratton, for seven years a min icnary in California, delivered a lecture last evening at Trinity M. E. Church, in Thirty-fourth street, usar Eighth avenue, before quite a large audience. The reverend gentleman had spent much time among the aborigines of California and the South-West. The In dians of California are of two classes, and rank in about he same ratio to each other as do the upper and lowe lasses here. The lower classes are known as the Digger Indians from what source they de ive their appellation he had never ascertained but he believed it was from the fact that the dig roots from the earth, upon which they principall subsist. They are a very numerous tribe, but no consolidated. They have no present home, but row consolidated. They have no present home, but rove from one locality to another; hover around the settlements of whites, and beg, borrow or steal. Their habitations are partially under ground, and their hats are extracted entirely of earth. Their apparel is very limited, and even since 1850 they lived in an entire state of nudity. Their habits are fittly in the extreme; and, according to the description of Mr. Stratten, in that respect they are inferior to the brute creation. The labor and drudgery is performed entirely by the females. the females.
This tribe are undoubtedly the degenerate descend

This tribe are undoubtedly the degenerate descendants of a once powerful nation, as there are yet to be found rules of large villages. Their medical treatment is confined to the application of a certain kind of leaves, and to incantations. The dead are burned, the ashes gathered up, and after being included in stones which are hollowed out and then fastened together, are deposited in some secret place in their subterranean abodes.

The Modocks, Pitt River, and several other tribes of Iadians situated further at the north, are brave, manly, and far superior in every respect to the Diggers. They were once very powerful, but are gradually dwindling away, and their immense tracts of lands are

dwindling away, and their immense tracts of lands are becoming peopled by the white race.

Young Mr. Oatman, whose father, mother and three brothers and sisters were massacred by the Inlians while on their way overland to California, gave a carraitre of that occurrence. carrative of that occurrence.

His sister, who was also taken captive at the time
by the Apaches, and remained in alavery with thu

tribe and the Mohaves for five years, gave some of the menger to of her cautivity.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

This Board met last night at the usual hour, President Classer in the chair. Previous to the reading of the minutes, President Classer amounced that, in consequence of the resignation of Peter Foarty, no last appointed Heavy Morford (of The N. Y. Leuder). Reader of the Board, and Mr. Morford immediately accessed mean his during

Reader of the Board, and Mr. Morford immediately entered upon his duties.

A resolution was offered by Aid. Owner that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for hid for a stone base coping and from railing for a park on Fourth avecue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets. Referred to Commistee on Lands and Places. A communication was received from the Councilmen relative to the correspondence concerning the reception of Mahommed Pacha, and was ordered printed in the minutes. The following communication was received from the Street Commissioner, and was ordered putted in the minutes:

ceived from the Street Commissioner, and was ordered pitted in the minutes:

To the Historiable the Board of Alderman of the City of Sew-Gritishus.—In compliance with a resolution of your bonorable body, "That the Street Commissioner report to this Bead at its next meeting, by what authority he has a cased the assessment lists ordered by the Common Council to be collected by Jesuph B. Taylor, eag, to be taken from him and piaced in softer hands, who are not legally empowered to collect on the same, and to whom no legal responsibility is attached." I respectfully report. That by vitue of the authority vested in me by section il of the Amended Chatter of 1857. I removed Joseph R. Taylor from the office of Collector of Assessments, and appointed bit successor. When he created to be Collector of Assessments, he created to have any right to make further chilections, and both the right and the duty to make such collections devolved upon the accessor.

the right and the duly to make such controlled by virtue of the successor.

It is calmed, however, that the late Collector, by virtue of the various ordinances confirming assessments, and in which his mane, as Collector of Assessments, is inserted, has the right to proceed and collect, after his removal from office, the assessments in which he is so named, and that such has been the custom becate.

The net of 1813, relating to assessments, in substance provides that the owners, A.c., shan be liable to pay the assessment, "to "such person as the Common Council shall appoint to receive the rame." Since the law of 1813 was passed, the Bureau of Assessments has been organized. Both the Charters of 1840 and 1857 west the executive power of the Corporation in the flavor and the various Executive Departments, One of these Departments is that of the Street Commissioner, and under him is the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, intracted with this patientar duty. (Charter of 1849, 48.9 and 12. Charter of 439, 48.5 and 23.

particular duty. (Charter of 1985, et 2 and 12 Control of 197).

A later section in each charter repeals all laws theoretisted with the charter.

Charter of 1949, sec. 23. Charter of 1987, sec. 54.

The provision referred to of the set of 1948 being inconsistent with the later acts, was thereby repealed, and the ordination on which the claim of the late later of the set of 1948 being inconsistent with the later acts, was thereby repealed, and the ordination of the conformity with the laws in force at the time of their adoption, and as designating him as Collector solely in his official cape, ity as Collector of Assessments.

If the claim of the later Collector, that the ordinances of the Common Council designate him, otherwise than it his official capetity to collect assessments by valid, then the ordinances as the meetives in plain violation of the charter, which provides for a bursen for the collection of assessments and declares the manner in which the Collector and Departer shall be appointed and removed. The law has provided certain officers to collect assessments, and exclusive the name of the collection of any other person to perform these dutes being plainly in violation of its provision, it was my duty not to allow any further collections to be made by persons when I had removed from office.

I transmit herewith an opinion of the Corporation Counses, can be sufficiently the legality of my action. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD COOPER, Street Commissioner.

Law Department, City or New York.

Orrice of the Counse, to the Consonation.

Devaring the Council of Assessments not the Department, and office, to wichhold from his successor the delivery of uncollected assessment last, of any of the looks and paper aspectating to all office.

I am also of the opinion that, as the right to collect assessment is

It is an also of the opinion that, as the right to collect assessments I am also of the opinion that, as the right to compete the collection of such that may be, has the right to compete the collection of such that may be unfinished at the date of his appointment.

Very respectfully.

Counce to the Cerporation.

Adjourred.

A NEW VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. SIR: Judge of my astonishment on reading the fol-Sin: Judge of my astocialment on reading the low-lowing item of intelligence in your paper of this date:

"We are reliably assured that the Rev. Dr. Adams of our City is now maturing, in concert with some other learned and influen-tial divines, mainly connected with the American Bible Society, plars for a resisten of the Received Version which shall leave the words happing. Acc., as they are for, as the Bapting say, unitran-lared)—the Bapting version how in progress giving "uninersa," in my raing, for happing, "happing," Acc. Our informant map have blended, in some degree, his informaces with his facts, but there can be little doubt," Acc.

This is the first information I have ever received of

this important fact. Your informant certainly has "bended his inferences with his facts," and his facte with his imaginations. There is not a "shadow of truth" in what is here affirmed in connection with my

The RECEIVED VERSION of the Bible is good enough The RECEIVED VERISON OF THE TABLE TO THE ACT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TABLE TH

MORE MOBBING IN MINNESOTA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ANORA, M. T., April 28, 1858.

The keeper of the only groggery in Auoka reports that last night a party of men opened his door with a stick of timber, selzed him as he lay asleep on his lounge (he is an old bachelor and sleeps in his shop),

gagged and pinioned him, broke his bottles and threw his revolvers into the street, at the same time that ashis revolvers into the street, at the same time that another company broke into the cellar and knocked in the heads of his liquor casks. In the morning he found the lock broken from his stable and his bugry standing before the salcon. This latter arrangement was considered delicately suggestive of the propriety of his departure, but he daclines acting on the suggestion, and breathes out threats of retribution dire upon his darrangers as soon as he discovers them. Opinion nis despoilers, as soon as he discovers them. Opinion is divided as to whether the act was prompted by a private grudge or by considerations of public welfare; and the citizens of Anoka, unlike their St. Cloud reighbors when Mr. Shepley destroyed Mrs. Swisshelm's press, take no measures to discover the perpetrators, or to recatablish the institution that has suffered.

NUISANCE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Boston Traveller, May 10.

Chief of Police Willey, on Saturday aight, as he was walking down Bridge street, East Cambridge, saw a man who was intoxicated go into a place where liquor is sold, and kept by one Dilion. Having watched the place, and seeing the man come out so badly intoxicated that he could not get along without assistance, Mr. Willey came to the conclusion that the place was nothing but a nuisance, and doneluded to abate it. Thereupon he entered said shop, and after sammining the liquors kept for asle, destroyed them in a workmanike manner. He next proceeded to a place on the same street, kept by one Philip Monahae, and there found four young men around the bar, with their glasses filled with liquor, ready to be swallowed, whereupon he went through the ceremony of demolishing jugs, decanters, and their contents. Thence he went to a place kept by one Glasson, where people result in the night time and on the dashath to spend their time, money, and what reputation they may have, and in like manner destroyed the contents of the various jugs, &c. There is a set of people in Cambridge who are peddling out liquor even to school children, and the office of the Chief of Police is often visited by broken-hearted women to see if something cented by the content of the Chief of Police is often visited by broken-hearted women to see if something cented wittesess, the Chief of Police has taken a course in accordance with the recent decision of Judge Shaw.

The Gloncester Telegraph learns that at Rockport

Shaw.

The Gloucester Telegroph learns that at Rockport a salute of ten guns was fired in honor of the charge of Chief Jurtice Shaw, and the decision of the Jury in the case of James Brown vs. Stephen Perkins et ux., before the Supreme Court at Salem.

The Boston Herald gives the following as the latest relates of muting the law in practice.

The Boston Herald gives the following as the latest instance of putting the law in practice:

"The proprietor of one of the most popular barrooms in this city was considerably astonished yesterday by a custoffer who walked into the place, took a stiff horn of brancy, and then, with the utmost non-chalance, smashed the tumbler from which he had trank upon the counter. He was walking out in the coolest manner possible, when the proprieter asked him whether he intended to pay for what he had drank and what he had smashed. The man replied contemptuously that he intended nothing of the kind, but would throw himself upon his legal rights as illustrated in Jucke Shaw's exposition of the nuisance act. The knight of the toddy stick was greatly enraged, and hinted something about exercising his right to kick the brandy smasher out doors, whereupon that inclining left the premises without further argument.

St. Paul, Mirnesota, has been bitherto Democratic by some 600 majority. Last Tuesday an election was held there, and several of the anti-Lecompton candidates were elected by large majorities. The Democratic Mayor was successful, however, by a majority of 243. The Republican Treasurer had a majority of 602, and the Republican Controller a majority of 9:

-At the Squatters' meeting, to which allusion was made in our Kansas correspondence, Gov. Robinson upreservedly pledged himself to the Leavenworth